

Democracy Illustrated.

The State of Arkansas was cradled, nursed and reared in what, in the swindling cant of our political confidence men, is termed Democracy. It has never had any other than a Democratic Governor, Legislature or Senator in Congress, and but once, by chance, for a few days, a Whig Member of the House. No Harrison tornado, no enthusiasm for Old Zack, was ever able to shake the Democratic constancy of Arkansas. She has ever been the most uniformly, reliable State in the Union.

The Little Rock *Gazette* and *Democrat* of the 19th ult., contains the following:

"The Free Negro Bill.—The Legislature has passed a bill to expell free negroes from the State. They have until January 1861, to dispose of their property, and make other arrangements for leaving. If they do not go then, it is made the duty of Sheriffs to seize them and hire them out to the highest bidder, for use year, giving them the first proceeds of their labor to enable them to leave the State. The bill provides that such free negroes as desire to remain, may choose masters.—The County Court having them appraised, and the master or mistress they have chosen, paying half their value into the Common School fund of the county."

Hereupon Mr. Henry King, a free-man of color, residing in Little Rock, is constrained to advertise as follows: "Desirable property for sale, in Little Rock. The undersigned offers his House and Lot, numbering four, five, and six, in block numbered one hundred and seventy, in Little Rock, for sale. They are located west of the house of Judge Watkins. The improvements consist of two houses—one with four rooms, and four fire-places; and the other with two rooms, and two fire-places. There are, also, on the premises, a smoke-house, a well of good water, and fruit trees, embracing a choice selection of apples and peaches. The above described property offers a good inducement to any one desirous of making an investment in property in Little Rock."

The *Gazette* and *Democrat* aforesaid, (and it is the Democratic State organ) thus comments:

"Henry King is a free colored man, and, in obedience to the late act of the Legislature, is making preparations for leaving the State. We have known him from our boyhood, and take the greatest pleasure in testifying to his good character. Wherever he may go we wish him well, and the community in which he casts his lot will always be blessed with that noblest work of God, 'an honest man.'"

If Mr. King should not be able to sell his property in Little Rock so as to get clear of the State before 1860 commences, he will have the consolation, on being sold to the highest bidder, that half his purchase money will go towards the education of the rising generation of white gentlemen who constitute the Democracy of Arkansas. Don't they appear to need it.

Important from Mexico.

New Orleans, April 8th. We have received Vera Cruz dates to the 1st inst. via Minutian. Miramon appeared before Vera Cruz on the 18th ult., with an advanced guard of 300 men. After he had reconnoitered the city he retired to the main army, which was encamped near Medellin, nine miles off. The women and children of Vera Cruz had been transferred to the ships in the harbor.

The Liberals were highly animated. Miramon had sent 1200 men against Alvarado, who retired without attacking.

Miramon finding himself outgeneraled at all points, broke up his camp on the 28th, and commenced his retreat on the capital. Ampudia, with a strong force, was in his rear to cut off his retreat.

Degollada with 4,000 men, was at Tecubayas, and other forces surround the capital, which is expected soon to surrender.

Minister McLane arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., amid great rejoicings for Miramon's retreat and his arrival.

McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge in Missouri.

John P. O., Oregon Co., Mo., July 22d, 1855.

Dear Sir: I have used DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by you, in my family, and I do think it the best preparation now in use for expelling worms from the human system. My neighbors have also used it with the same success. You are at liberty to use this as you see fit.

Yours, &c.,

WM. O. NETTLE. The above is a sample of certificates daily received by the proprietors, Fleming Bros., of McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS. We think we are safe in saying they are the most reliable and popular remedies of the day.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

FRAUD.—We call attention to the fact of numerous unprincipled efforts that are daily making in our city by vendors of a bitter mixture, using the persuasive argument (in order to effect sales) to dealers in Hostetter's bottles, to purchase from them and sell it in Hostetter's bottles. We hope that such impostors will be held up to the public contempt by all respectable persons who sell or use the genuine article. Not only have we the individual evidence of the country, but almost every paper in the Union is commenting upon the superior excellence of, and the great benefits derived from the use of this celebrated tonic; besides various diplomas awarded, among which is one from the Ohio Mechanics Institute, at Cincinnati, where the committee—composed chiefly of physicians of the city—awarded Hostetter, Smith & Co., a diploma for the superior virtue of their Bitters, as a tonic and strengthener of the human system. We, therefore, caution all against impostors, and to purchase of none but respectable dealers, whom they know would not deceive them.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN VICTORY.—The Republicans have carried Springfield, Ill., the very citadel of Douglas Democracy, by nearly two hundred majority, electing their Mayor and all the city officers.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Editor & Proprietor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DOWAGIAC:

Thursday Morning, April 14, 1859.

To our Subscribers.

Having published the *REPUBLICAN* for one year at the present rate of subscription,—\$1.00 a year,—we are satisfied that no paper of the size of the *REPUBLICAN* can be sustained at that low rate and do justice to either subscribers or publisher. This being the case, we have come to the conclusion, that in order to live we would be obliged to either raise the price of the subscription or reduce the size of the paper. Consequently believing, and we have no doubt our readers will bear us out in this belief, that our subscribers would prefer paying an advance of fifty cents a year than have the paper reduced in size, we have determined to advance the price of the *REPUBLICAN* to \$1.50 per annum, which is to be in all cases, strictly in advance. The arrangement will take effect at the commencement of the next volume. Those of our subscribers who have paid in advance will be furnished with the *Republican* as heretofore, until the time for which they subscribed is expired.

In this connection we would say to those subscribers who have not as yet paid for their paper, that it will be necessary for them to do so IMMEDIATELY. We have a considerable sum of money to raise during the next few weeks, and hope our friends will come forward and pay up, and thus place the paper on a sure foundation.

Keep it Dark.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* joins with the Washington *Union* in exhorting Senator Brown, of Mississippi, for owning up squarely in Tammany Hall, that he wants Cuba in order to strengthen slavery. It was a very imprudent and unfortunate speech, says the smooth spoken New York organ of the democracy, and "did more to damage the proposition for the acquisition of that island, than he could have done by the most powerful direct argument against it. And worse still, according to the *Journal of Commerce*, is the declaration of the Charleston *Mercury*, that it deliberately and entirely coincides in Senator Brown's opinion. It therefore undertakes to explain the matter to southern statesmen, who, it is pained to perceive, "fail to comprehend the position of conservative men at the North on the question of slavery." That position, as it cautiously defines it, is one of entire neutrality and masterly inactivity. It does not deny that the South wants Cuba to strengthen slavery, and that it would resist the proposition but for that motive. But it is indiscreet to say so. The northern democracy must be asked to go for it for commercial and national reasons. The northern democracy is willing to go for any measure the South may project for the extension and aggrandizement of its negro interest, only it must not be put in that shape. It will do very well for Senator Brown to make niggers the alpha and omega of democratic policy in Mississippi, but he should be more discreet in Tammany Hall. Tammany will consent to all he asks, and will swallow all the negroes in creation, with the Fejeeans thrown in, if the South says so, only it likes to have the unsavory dose properly sweetened and labeled with some technical name to make it go down easy. Is the northern democracy to be always bamboozled by the trick of a northern and southern label for the same thing, while the groundwork and substratum of the whole policy of its party is eternally niggers, niggers—nothing but niggers?

A lady of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was spending the winter in Aiken, S. C., with an invalid daughter, wrote home to her family a letter in which she spoke disrespectfully of slavery. The letter got into print, and some malicious wretch sent a copy to the Postmaster at Aiken. The authorship was fixed upon the lady, and a committee of chivalrous citizens ordered her to leave the place within twenty-four hours. She plead for more time for her sick daughter's sake—begged to remain until her husband could come and take them away. But the citizens of Aiken showed that firmness which distinguishes them upon such occasions, and refused; while the indignant proprietor of the hotel at which the lady was stopping, commanded her to "leave his premises in half an hour." And so this poor woman was thrust forth with her dying child, and the sacredness of the institution was vindicated. What is that song about the "land of the free and the home of the brave?"

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH.—The great billiard match between Messrs. Phelan and Seecreiter for \$5,000 was played in Detroit on Tuesday night. It was won by Mr. Phelan, he beating his opponent 96 points in 2000.

Supervisors Elected.

Below we give a list of the Supervisors for Cass County, elected on Monday of last week. It will be noticed that the Supervisors stand ten Republicans to five Democrats instead of 11 to 4 as we last week gave them. This result was occasioned by the defeat of the Republican candidates in Jefferson and Ontwa, which was wholly unlooked for. We have no means of knowing the cause for this defeat, but the probability is that Republicans, believing the election sure, remained at home, and so let the election go by the default. This event is to be deplored, but we hope it will prove a lesson to lukewarm Republicans in these towns and that they will now see the necessity of becoming thoroughly organized. Let them wake up, go to work, circulate Republican documents, and our word for it, next spring they will regain the ground that was wrested from them on Monday week, and prove that slaveocracy has no foothold among them. In Pokagon we have gained one, and the Republicans there are evidently determined that by next spring the town will be entirely redeemed, and nigger Democracy gone forever from among them. The following are the Supervisors. The Republicans in Roman; Democrats in Italic.

Silver Creek,	B. W. Schermerhorn.
Wayne,	Sylvanus Henderson.
Pokagon,	D. W. Wagner.
La Grange,	D. S. Jones.
Jefferson,	Ness.
Volinia,	M. J. Gard.
Calvin,	A. B. Thorp.
Ontwa,	A. H. Long.
Porter,	Hicks.
Milton,	E. W. Reynolds.
Mason,	H. S. Chapman.
Newberg,	Curtiss.
Howard,	E. Alexander.
Penn,	Messenger.
Marcellus,	

Dough at a Discount in Connecticut.

There was a tremendous fall in the dough market, says the *Advertiser*, of Connecticut, on Monday. The only two doughfaces in Congress, from New England, were Bishop and Arnold, and now they have been wiped out. The people have no further use for that commodity, and would not take them at any price. Clark, too, the miserable renegade who ran as an independent candidate because the Republicans refused to nominate him a third time, and who has been so carefully nursed by the *Free Press*, and other doughface organs, has been cast out and trampled under foot for his base treason. The people have elected four straight-out reliable Republican members of Congress, being a gain of two. They have also elected their candidate for Governor, by the largest majority given in the State for years past, to any candidate, have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, and have carried all the State officers. In short, they have made a clean sweep, and have not left a single doughface to tell the story of their defeat. "The Land of Steady Habits" has covered herself with honor, and left no doubt of the position she intends to occupy in the great battle of 1860. The Republicans of the State have cut loose from all entangling alliances with factions, and are now stronger than ever before. In view of the unscrupulous efforts made by the Administration to save itself in the State, the extent of our victory is as unexpected and gratifying as it is glorious.

VOLINIA.—We stated last week that the entire Republican ticket in this town was elected. This was a mistake. Owing to some local differences, there was a split in the Republican ranks, and we are sorry to say, that two or three of the Republican candidates were defeated, among them was the candidate for Justice of the Peace, Mr. Copley. The gentleman elected is a Republican, we believe, but allowed his name to be placed on the Democratic ticket. This event is to be regretted. Had the Republicans pulled together the entire ticket could have been elected by the largest Republican majority ever given in this town, as the majority for Judge Martin will prove. He having 53 majority, which is ten more than Fremont received. We hope that before another election they will become thoroughly organized and united. Let them lay aside all local differences and personal matters, remember that it is not for men that we contend but principles, which should be held dearer to every Republican than all the petty offices in the gift of the people, and they will never have cause to regret the defeat of a single candidate.

MAJORITY IN THE STATE.—The returns from the entire State are not yet all in, but enough has been received to show that Mr. Martin's majority cannot be less than 15,000, and it would not surprise us if it should reach 20,000. So far the Democrats are only known to have carried Monroe, Wayne and Berrien.

MORE YET.—The Republicans have also carried their city tickets in Devenport, Iowa; Indianapolis, Lafayette, Ind., and Racine, Wis.

A Hard Case.

By a letter sent us from an attorney at Oregon, Missouri, Mr. Clarke Irvine, we learn that two colored residents of this county, Cyrus King and Thomas Kelly, have been arrested as fugitives, and are now in jail there. This is on the presumption that all negroes are slaves. If they prove themselves free men they are fined ten dollars and costs, which, if not paid, is taken out in flogging, for not having a right to reside there. They were committed March 23d. Mr. Irvine writes:

"Every presumption is against a colored man. He is presumed to be a slave, and to get free, must prove his freedom. I would advise their friends, if they have any, to procure sworn certificates that they are free men, how long they have known them, and any other facts. It would be well to have their friends send them some money, as they have been to some expense by delay, and in any event they must have the money to pay their fine and save the lashes. I am satisfied it will do no good to try to raise any thing for them here, such is the unfeeling prejudice against negroes, bond or free. If I sought for sympathy it would be among slaveholders, of whom there are but few here. This prejudice is more Western in its character than Southern. Humanity demands that something should be done immediately. I would do all I could, and were I able, I would do all. I need not say in vindication of my efforts in their behalf that I am firmly convinced they are free men. These men came with a company of white men, but failed to get on the steamboat at St. Joseph with them. Their friends came up to Iowa Point to outfit for Pike's Peak."

Such is the statement of Mr. Irvine. Oregon is up the Missouri from St. Joseph. We are ready to assist—*Democrat, Cassopolis.*

The necessary papers and money to procure the freedom of these free men were sent by their friends here on Friday last, and they have probably ere this been set at liberty. But what do our readers think of a system that can thus imprison a freeman—a citizen of another state—and if he has not the means at hand to prove his freedom, he is forthwith sold into slavery, and in case he does prove that he is free, he is fined "ten dollars" or "taken out and publicly flogged," and for what? What was the offence that these men—citizens of Michigan—committed? What was their crime against the mighty State of Missouri? Why, they were passing from Michigan through Missouri—the land of the free and the home of the brave—on their way to the land of gold. The Dred Scott decision tells us that slavery—being a divine institution, we suppose,—can go anywhere, can come into Michigan, and settle here beside us, at our very doors, and we must submit, yet a citizen of Michigan—a freeman, if black, cannot pass through a slave State, without being imprisoned, fined ten dollars or publicly whipped. Is it not beautiful! Is it not consistent! Why will the North longer hesitate to extend, to perpetrate so divine an institution?

Correspondence of the Republican.

From Pike's Peak.

Pawnee Co. Nebraska Territory, }
March 26th, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—Before I left home, many of my friends made me promise to write to them, but finding it quite an undertaking to answer them all personally, I would beg leave to write to them through your columns.

We left Dowagiac on the 14th of March. We soon found ourselves in Chicago, where we fit ourselves out with blankets, medicine and many things necessary for the journey to the Peak. On the morning of the 15th, we left Chicago, and at twelve o'clock at night we arrived at Quincy, Ill., where we stayed the rest of the night. Early on the morning of the 16th, we went aboard of a boat which soon landed us at Hannibal, where we took the cars for St. Joseph. We spent three days in this miserable road in cars without fire or water. The ground was so soft that it was almost impossible to keep the cars on the track.

When we got to St. Joseph we stopped two days waiting for a boat and to inquire the price of stock, provisions, &c., which ran as follows:

Horses,	\$45 to \$100.
Mules,	40 " 80, Extra \$100.
Oxen,	45 " 80, per yoke.
Cows,	12 " 16,
Wagons,	60 " 90,
Flour,	3.25 " 3.75, per cwt.
Beans,	2.00 " 2.50, per bushel.
Corn,	50 cts.
Bacon, clear side,	11 cts.
Dried Apples,	10 cts.
Sugar,	9 cts.
Coffee,	134 cts.

Other things about in the same proportion. The country is over stocked with everything, consequently things must be very low.

On the 21st we left St. Joseph on a boat for Iowa Point in Kansas, where we landed on the morning of the 22d. We here hired a team to take us out 60 miles on the road to the East Settlement in Pawnee Co., Nebraska, where we arrived all safe on the 25th, and found our old Michigan friends all right, and are now enjoying their bountiful hospitality and good viands. We will stay here until the grass gets up large enough for the cattle to subsist upon.

The Springs here now is not as for-

ward as it was in Michigan when we left. But a few warm days will make a great improvement in the grass, and we will be off soon.

The accounts about the Mines were all favorable until we arrived at this point. Here we find men from the mines who give very unfavorable accounts. They say there is gold there but it won't pay more than 50 cents per day. But these same men have put money into the hands of other individuals to purchase stock for the mines, which they can do 50 per cent. cheaper than they could before they circulated the above reports, so it is plain to see the object of such statements. It may be true, but they act strange if it is. So we will have to see for ourselves.

Thousands of gold hunters are on their way now, some packing a few things on their backs, destitute of money, others drawing hand carts, some with horse and cart or mule and cart. This class of emigrants will be ahead of the large ox and mule trains on the start, but they must suffer before they reach the Peak. They will see the Elephant soon. Nine of our Cass County boys are on the road with a mule to a hand cart. This will be another grand Elephant hunt.

Yours, &c.,

E. J. BONINE.

To the Editor of the Cass Co. Republican.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.
DEAR SIR:—I had the pleasure of attending a portion of the time, during an examination of the classes in the different departments of our Union School, held last week. I have only to regret my inability to see and hear more. The classes under the superintendency of Miss Jones, acquitted themselves beyond my expectations, and reflected additional credit upon their teacher. So far as they have progressed, they have evidently been thoroughly instructed in the several branches to which they have given their attention.

I was present also during the examination of the pupils belonging to Mrs. Munson's department. They acquitted themselves with great credit, both to themselves and to their instructress; and what reflects additional credit upon Mrs. Munson, is the evident pains she has taken to train her pupils in propriety of behavior and general decorum—a kind of training too much neglected in many of our schools, and entirely too much in private families. The highest genius, and the bestowal of the best advantages in other respects, can never atone for the lack of good manners, and a decent regard to the proprieties of life.

We are unable from personal knowledge to speak of the classes under the immediate superintendency of Mr. Munson, the principal of the school; but we have heard them well spoken of by those who attended the examination.

The school is to commence again, we are informed, after a vacation of two weeks, under the care of Mr. Munson, as principal, assisted in the primary and secondary departments, by Miss Jones and Mrs. Munson.

We have to regret that a greater number of the parents and friends of the students were not present at their examination, especially of those who have expressed more or less dissatisfaction with the general management of the school. We feel confident that dissatisfaction arises more frequently from imaginary wrongs than from real grievances; and that, in general, those who visit the school least, and know least of its true condition, are most apt to find fault with its management.

The best interests of our children, in the present and for the future—our own peace and happiness, as well as the general character of our town, at home and abroad, stand in close connection with the prosperity of our school. We hope, therefore, that a larger share of public attention will be turned, for the future, in that direction; and that parents, guardians, and others, will, during the summer term, make it in their way frequently to visit the school, and thus join their influence and efforts with that of the teachers, in sustaining its interests.

G.

REPUBLICANS EVERYWHERE VICTORIOUS.—The news from Rhode Island brings us another Republican victory. The slave party have been completely wiped out in Rhode Island. The Republican majority is some 7,000! Wisconsin has also elected her Republican candidate for member of Supreme court by over 5,000 majority! In Carondelet, Mo., the Republicans have elected their Mayor. Also in Springfield, Ill. Also in Lafayette and Indianapolis, Ind., and Racine, Wisconsin and Denver, Iowa.

ANOTHER DISAGREEMENT.—The President has removed a friend of Senator Bright from office, whereat the Senatorial squatter is enraged, and avows vengeance. All we ask is, that each will tell the truth about the other.

Geo. P. Morris has declined the Consularship at Havre.

The Sickles Trial.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution was all in on Friday last, and it was thought that the case would go to the jury as early a Saturday next. The points made are summed up as follows, by the N. Y. *Tribune's* correspondent:

"Taking all the testimony of the case, and considering it in connection with the demeanor of the witnesses upon the stand, their opportunities of observation, and their relations to one another, I incline to believe that the story most favorable to Mr. Sickles is most nearly made out, viz: that he fired at Mr. Key three times, each shot taking effect—the first time after accosting him on the sidewalk, the second time after pushing him off, he having attempted to grapple with his antagonist, and the third time as he was about to fall or was falling in the gutter near a tree, behind which he was seeking shelter; that after the third shot the pistol was put to the dying man's head, and snapped whether once or twice is uncertain; and that Mr. Sickles, when touched on the arm by his friends from the neighboring club-house, remarked, 'He has dishonored my bed,' or words to that effect, either once or twice, in an excited tone; but said nothing else. This is, in my judgment, the history of the affair, according to the weight of testimony given to-day, although one or two witnesses—not the nearest at the time, nor the clearest of head—testified to more than three shots, and to one shot after Key lay motionless on the ground."

It was not proved that Mr. Sickles fired two pistols, the only evidence tending to that point being that the Derringer pistol was found near the scene of occurrence. Considerable excitement was caused by the refusal of the District Attorney to call as witnesses Robert J. Walker, Samuel F. Butterworth and George D. Woodbridge.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* says that the prosecution is injured by their unwillingness to let their witnesses give Mr. Sickles's remark about a dishonored bed. The evidence for the defence will be stronger than was supposed. They say they will prove that Mr. Sickles believed his wife to be innocent up to the Saturday morning preceding the homicide; that he became convinced of her guilt during the afternoon; that at night he became a perfect madman; and that on Sunday he was broken down by uncontrollable grief. They say that they will show, also, that his pursuit of Key was a sudden impulse, without a possibility of premeditation; and other facts, which they decline to state, will be brought forward in palliation.

Connecticut Election.

The vote for Governor is very nearly complete. Our correct returns are as follows:

	1859.	Rp.	Dem.
Counties.	Buckingham.	Pratt.	
Hartford.	7,814	7,746	
New Haven.	7,343	7,429	
Holland.	2,309	2,180	
Middlesex.	2,758	2,893	
New London.	4,615	3,986	
Windham.	2,801	2,183	
Fairfield.	5,440	5,215	
Litchfield.	4,542	4,098	
Total.	37,629	35,730	
Buckingham ahead.	1,899.		

Four towns to hear from.—Brookfield, North Stonington, Ledyard and Killworth—which last year gave Buckingham 507, Pratt 655.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

1st Dist.—(complete).—Loomis elected by 65 maj.
Loomis 9,665, Hyde 9,600, Clark 201.
2d Dist.—(complete).—Woodruff, elected by 330 maj.
Woodruff 9,697, Arnold 9,367.
3d Dist.—Two towns wanting—nearly balanced.
Burnham 7,294, Hyde 6,592: Burnham ahead 702.
4th Dist.—Canaan to hear from—will give Bishop 50.
Ferry 9,957, Bishop 9,474.
Mr. Ferry's majority is between 400 and 500.

The Hartford District was saved by the voters of German birth in New-Britain who voted for Mr. Loomis simply because the Republican party is in favor of Free allotments of the Public Lands to actual settlers, while they voted the Democratic State and Legislative tickets. Thus, Pratt had 74 majority in New-Britain, while Loomis had 2 majority. That vote may determine the organization of the next House.—N. Y. *Tribune* 7th inst.

It is now said that the Democratic politicians of Ohio despair of preventing a split in their ranks, similar to that which divides the party in Pennsylvania. The breach grows wider every day, and the factions are becoming more and more bitter towards each other.

The Queen of Spain has created Prof. Morse a Knight Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, and the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences has elected him a member.

Douglas is said to decline being a candidate before the Charleston Convention, giving as a reason, that "the Opposition are sure to succeed in the next Presidential election."

MARRIED.

On the 7th instant, at the Rochester House, in this village, by the Rev. S. B. D. Van, Mr. SYLVANUS HENDERSON, of Wayne, to Mrs. MARGARET E. M. VAN WIE, of Auburn, N. Y. By the Rev. E. H. Day, on the 10th instant, in Pokagon, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. ALFRED E. MICHAEL, of Dowagiac, to Miss MARGARET HANSEL, of Pokagon. In Keeler, Van Buren county, on the 10th inst. by J. G. Haynes, Esq., Mr. GEORGE E. WIGGINS, of Wayne, Cass county, to Miss MARY W. HAMILTON, of the former place.

Dowagiac Prices Current.

COLLECTED WEEKLY.
REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
April 14, 1859.
FLOUR—Best quality, \$4.00 @ \$7.00 per bbl.
WHEAT—\$1.20 @ \$1.50 per bushel.
COARSE—\$0.60 @ \$0.65 per bushel.
OATS—\$0.40 @ \$0.45 per bushel.
POTATOES—\$0.50 @ \$0.70 per bushel.
BEANS—\$1.00 @ \$1.12½ per bushel.
HAMS—10c per pound.
BUTTER—15c @ 20c per pound.
CHEESE—12c @ 15c per pound.
LARD—12c per pound.
HIDES—green, 6½c @ 7c per lb.
HIDES—dry, 12c @ 14c per lb.
FELTS—\$1.00 @ 1.50 each.
APPLES—Dried, 12½c @ 15c per lb.
SUGAR—7c per dozen.
SALT—fine, \$2.25 per bbl; coarse, \$2.50; sea, per sack.
TIMOTHY SEED—\$2.50 per bushel.
CLOVER SEED—\$7.00 per bushel.
PLASTER—\$5.50 per ton.

Special Notices.

MASONIC.

The regular meetings of Dowagiac Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., are held at their Hall on Thursday evening of each week, at 7½ o'clock. Transient brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
J. P. WILEY, N. G.
M. PORTER, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

The regular meetings of Dowagiac Lodge No. 37, I. O. O. F., are held at their Hall on Thursday evening of each week, at 7½ o'clock. Transient brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
J. P. WILEY, N. G.

WILLIAM CARLAND, Sec'y.

Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, for all the purposes of a family medicine. What better evidence do you want that a man does not love himself as he ought, and does not love his family, than that he refuses, and neglects to take every keep on hand this certain remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Headache, Obstructions, &c.

READ THIS TESTIMONY.

HALLOWELL, Saratoga Co., July 15, 1857.
To Dr. HERRICK & Co.—GENTS:—The large amount of your Sugar Coated Pills we received from your Travelling Agent, are all sold. The demand for them among our customers has been on the increase, and we wish you to send us more lot immediately. We keep many kinds of Pills in our store, but 'tis seldom we sell any but Herrick's. Your Kid Strengthening Plasters are much used here, and like the Pills, please all who use them.
Yours, respectfully,
WILEY & NIXON.

These Pills are warranted to cure Liver complaints. These Pills are warranted to cure Dyspepsia. These Pills are warranted to cure female complaints. These Pills are warranted to cure Chronic Diarrhoea. These Pills are warranted to cure Kidney complaints. These Pills are warranted to cure sick headache. These Pills are warranted to cure nervousness. 25 cents a box, or five boxes for \$1. See advertisement. Sold in Dowagiac by N. B. Hollister and D. W